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On Hectic fever.

✓ To this ^{now & then} there are exceptions - some persons
die with them all, without a morbid pulse.

1
of the Lentic State of Fever.

This ~~State~~^{form} of fever has many peculiar ^{& specific} symptoms and requires a specific treatment.

It occurs most frequently in the pulmonary consumption, but it has many other causes.

There are 1. Ulcers in every part of the body. ~~and particularly in the joints.~~ & when these occur in

Ulcers in the joints ^{and succeed} ~~succeed~~ Rheumatism they constitute what Dr Cullen calls Anthropusis.

2. Tumors in glandular parts of the body ^{or in the viscera} particularly the breasts, liver & stomach &

3. Obstructions of the viscera particularly the liver. Dyscrasia; case.

4. Gall stones in the Gall Bladder, and Calculi in the kidneys and bladder.

5. Sharp pointed substances, as needles, &c. ~~point~~ irritating certain parts of the body.

Recollect the cases ~~of~~ related by Mr Boyle,

8 V Rheumatism & Gout. I have seen it
from both these causes

9 The action of the ordinary stimuli ^{ch} w.
support animal life ~~for~~ upon a system rendered
and highly excitable by any previous disease,
~~Dr Storer in his second case~~

10 An atmosphere rendered impure by
animal ~~mineral~~ exhalations. Dr Storer in his
life of Linnaeus, says the Inhabitants of Ossa in
Dacastica generally die at 30 years of age of
a hectic fever induced by the exhalations of
the neighbouring mines. The exhalations of
low marshy countries I believe sometimes
induce this fever. I know they have in one
instance induced consumption, in 4 or 5
members of the same family:

11 Dr Hamilton of Ipswich in Eng?
mentions an instance of its occurring
in a Welch ^{Soldier} ~~emigrant~~ from Nostalgia. or

and the Lady who was relieved of pain in the
uterus & hetic fever by a discharge of a pin or
needle from the Vagina.

6 Leucorrhoea, and menorrhagia.
7 certain poisons - called slow poisons. ✓
These are the principal causes of he-
-tic fever. The local visitants that induce
it are not always attended with local
pain. hence our want of success in the
treatment ~~of~~ of this fever. I always, ^{suspect} some of the
causes which have been enumerated to be
present in the system in chronic fevers
of long continuance which resist all the
common febrifuge medicines.

This fever is often confounded with the
Intermitting fever. It differs from it in the
following particulars.

1 The fits of a hetic fever are seldom alike
for more than three or four paroxysms.
- They generally change their hour of attack,

home sickness. That ^{this} was its cause was
proved by his being ^{used by} permitted ~~to~~ him
to visit and spend 6 weeks upon a fur-
= long with his friends. -

12. Pregnancy. I have seen two cases of
hysteric fever from the irritation of the
fetus in Utero. They both terminated
fatally. ^{Abortions of} ~~One of them & perhaps both in the latter~~
^{dead children. Some of the causes are attended w: Inflamm:}
^{not every pregnancy perhaps. hence fever & death of fetus.}
in order to understand the nature of

this fever, it will be necessary to remark that
it appears to be a law in the Animal Economy
that ^{local} inflammation should follow local injuries &
- where this is not the case, the same one of
the system becomes excited, or diseased ~~as if~~
from in order to remove the ^{local injury and weakness.} ~~cause~~ or the
local offending cause be it what it may. ~~but~~
tendons & muscles ^{of the whole body} perform this office when
a tendinous or muscular part is injured with
= out inflammation, - hence the cause of locked

After the 3rd fit.

3

2 There is sometimes a Chill in the hectic fever without any succeeding heat, or sweat.

3 There is sometimes heat or fever without any previous Chill.

4 Sweats give ^{or but} ~~no~~ ^{relief} little, in the hectic, as they do in the Intermittent fever.

5 The fever continues after the Sweats have ceased.

6 Chills often occur in the midst of the fever.

7 There is sometimes an Absence of fits of this fever for 10, or 12 days. So there is in the Intermittent, but they differ from ~~an~~ it in this return, by occurring so frequently - by on the same day, that the Chills of a new fit follow the Sweats of a former one, and a Drowsiness follows the Cessation of a fit.

8 The Urine in the hectic fever is generally

joint, as I shall say hereafter. When parts
more intimately connected with the Arterial
System are the seats of injury ~~or~~ ^{and weakness} Obstruction
(such as the parts I have mentioned)
~~but do~~ refuse to take on inflamed action, the
whole Arterial System assumes a diseased action
in order to remove the injury ~~or~~ ^{and weakness} Obstruction.
This diseased action is ^{that} ~~that~~ ^{state of} fever which
has been called hectic. [I shall mention
facts in support of this opinion when I come
to treat upon pulmonary consumption &c.
Other diseases connected with hectic fever].
~~turn back to p. 2~~

The causes which act upon the whole
system such as Rheumatism, Gout, Stru-
mulating Atmosphere & House sickness &
before first produce ^{torsion} Obstruction before they
produce hectic fever probably ~~often~~ ^{often}
in the liver than in any other part of the body.

turbid in the fits, & clear in the intervals. In Intermittents is the clear in fits, & turbid in the intervals. But when the hectic occurs without any local cause, Mr Hunter says the Urine is always clear. —

9 Great pains in the limbs resembling Rheumatism occur in the hectic fever, & especially when it arises from Ulcers, & those Ulcers are exposed to the action of the Air. Swellings in the limbs, neck, and trunk of the body likewise suddenly appear and disappear (in a few hours) none of which symptoms take place in the Intermittent fever.

10 The ~~fit~~ Intermittent fever generally attacks suddenly, whereas the hectic comes on gradually with a sense of heaviness, a weak, & frequent pulse, a loss of Appetite, and a wasting of the body. These symptoms often continue for several months, before Chills & a fever make their appearance. Even & then the hectic

11. There is often a deep red color on ^{or} one ^{or} both
cheeks in the hectic fever, which is not seen
in an Intermittent. This color is easily
~~disc~~ distinguished from the color of health,
by its ~~being~~ not being connected wth the pale
part of the face by any intermediate shade. It
is too of an irregular shape.

12 ~~Less~~ head ach ^{often} occurs in the hectic
than in the intermitting fever. It is an
insulated fever. 13. The Apoplexy, is unimpaired, &
the bowels in a natural state - not so in Intermittent fever.

Previously to our entering upon the use
of any internal medicines, all those causes
of it which are within the reach of Surgery sh^d.
be removed, such as the extirpation of external
tumors, the extraction of Stones from the bladder
and of pins or needles from when they discover
themselves upon the external parts of the body, the
healing of Ulcers. When it arises from a mineral
atmosphere, or any other external irritant,
the patient should be removed out of its influence,
or the irritant be removed from the patient.

I must add further it is a form
of fever very difficult of cure. I ascribe

fever makes its first ⁵ Attack with Inflam^y Sym-
-ptoms - In this mode of Attack it cannot be distin-
-guished from the first fits of an intermittent.

This ^{if fear it is said} ~~generally~~ ^{more frequently} attacks persons abt.
45 years of age, probably from irritating ob-
-structions occurring ^{at that time of life}
than any other.

than any other.

The pulse varies very much in this state from
of fever. It is now & then ^{soft & full} ~~Synochal~~ - & Synochoid,
^{soft & full} but generally typhoid, & rarely typhus except
just before the disease terminates in death. Its
pulsations are somewhat different from the above pulses in
other diseases - ~~are given by the~~ ^{much more frequent & irregular.}

^{other diseases}
I have thus given you a minute & I hope a correct history of this state of fever, ~~and this is I~~
~~mean all that I shall be able to give you that~~
~~will be worthy of your attention.~~ The Remedies
for it have ^{been as follows.} ~~generally been palliative.~~ I
~~shall suggest one or two that I hope will~~
~~be of a radical nature.~~

The I are vs. when the pulse is *lympha*,
or *lymphoid*. I have often bled in those

^{difficulty}
= this to its being so completely insulated in
the blood vessels, that it cannot be assailed
by any other of the systems. The tetanus is
alike difficult to cure from the same cause.

^{certain} Particular Diseases - the nervous head ach - the

^{the cancer} In dolour - and the Diarrhoea all owe their

Obstinacy to the same cause. The sympathy

and of course the aid of the systems in dividing

and thus arising Diseases is destroyed, and
prevented. The disease cannot be assailed when

thus insulated thro' the medium of other systems,

inasmuch as they are all in a healthy state.

we see the same thing in the mind. A vice

when solitary is more difficult of cure than

when diffused thro' 3 or 4 passions. E.g. Avarice.

when vice extends to Ambition & Love of

Shame, Avarice is more easily cured.

[It would seem to be a law of the system,
that injured parts should defend themselves ^{by reaction or by disease,}

when this is not done in the part injured,

States of the pulse, & generally found the blood to be visy. —

2 nitre in small doses. It serves to reduce the force of the pulse when not sufficiently active to bear the lancet.

3. A mild Diet. This is indicated when it arises from Ulcers in any part of the body. Consider-
ing how much nourishment it throws into the body, & would it not be better to substitute ^{but equally mild} ~~stimulating~~ ^{in its stead} less nourishing & digestible Aliment, such as ^{or barley} ~~potatoes & turnips~~, and considering how exci-
table the system ^{is} might not an advantage arise from limiting the Quantity ~~take~~ of fluids & Solids taken daily by weight, and measure? — or why?

4 The Infusion of malt. I think I have seen very happy effects from this simple remedy in ~~that~~ ^{febrile} fever from Ulcers.

5 Asses has been used in this state of fever. It promises most ~~in~~ when the Disease ^{arises}

the whole the system to which the injured
parts belong, takes up the controversy, and
reacts by a general disease. This is obviously
the case in Tetanus. It never takes place
when a wounded part ^{becomes painful or} inflames. In like
manner, the ^{injuries} parts that produce hectic fever
are seldom or ever attended with a local
inflammation. ~~But the law of the Arterial~~
~~Before and during the use of all these remedies~~
~~such as the remote cause~~ System must be
carried into effect, and hence the whole
Sanguiferous System is excited to remove
the offending or irritating cause. This
excitement is irregular, constant, and
obstinate from its being exclusively confined
to one system. It is in other words - a
hectic fever.

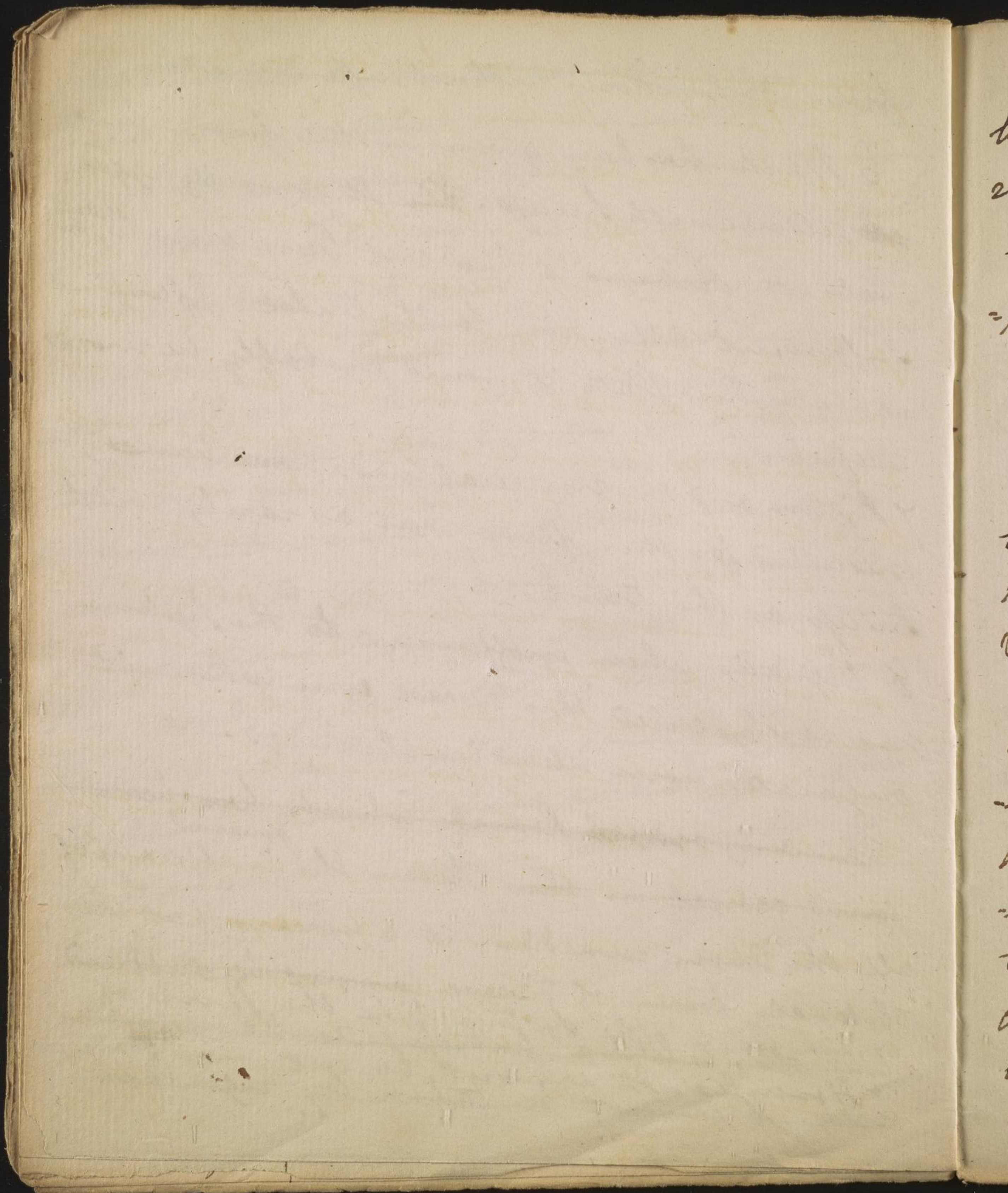
from Obstructions without Inflammation.

6 Bark has been given in this fever, but ~~not~~ seldom with success. ~~It~~ It generally aggraves it. Perhaps it has not been given ^{thout} a sufficient Attention to the pulse. If confined to its typhus state it would probably be more useful.

7 Bitters and the mineral Acids have been ~~often~~ prescribed for this fever, but as rarely with success as the Bark. —

8 Digitalis when inoffensive to the System, has rarely cured this disease even when it originates from Ulcers in the lungs. ~~It~~

~~The only radical Remedy which has been found radical in this~~ From the ^{general} inefficacy of all the Above remedies, it appears that this obstinate form of Disease ~~cannot be subdued~~ adheres to the System like the shirt of Ness. ~~It is like a fortress situated upon a~~ Hyrcules. It cannot be spit, nor torn, nor ~~It cannot be taken by regular~~



7
~~approaches. It must be taken by force.~~
^{happily it}
but ~~it~~ has been shaken from the body, by
riding on Horseback. This excellent Remedy
has cured it often, when the exercise in-
-parted by it has been accommodated to the
Pulse, and Strength of the body, when it has
continued a great while, and attended with
a change of Climate. But there ^{are} patients
who are unable to purchase this Remedy, &
there are seasons in which it is impossible to
use it. ~~It becomes us therefore to attempt the~~
~~Case of butti~~ What is to be done in such
cases? Shall we abandon our patients to Dis-
-pair & Death? — By no means! ~~Mr.~~
Hunter has left a fact upon record that fur-
-nishes a hint for a theory that may lead
to ~~other~~ other remedies. — He ~~also~~ mentions
a Case in which this fever was suddenly cured
by the amputation of a leg for the cure of
a disease which was its cause. The sweats,
purging, Diarrhoea, and pale Urine instantly

Was it the removal of the disease for ^{Ch} w:
the operation was prescribed? or was it

disappeared, & the patient rapidly recovered. ~~The~~
~~Now~~ what was the remedy here - ? the pain of
 the operation - ? - or the new & opposite actions
 induced in the system to heal the wound made
 by the amputation ? The Disease seems to
 have been too far advanced, and too much fixed
 by habit to in the system to have been cured
 by the means first mentioned. I think
 it most probable the deep & revolutionary im-
 pression made upon the whole system by
 the operation and its consequences, effected
 the cure. ~~For which I am disposed to~~
~~reason~~ ~~There are two Remedies which have and it~~
~~reasoned~~ a Salivation and labor in
 this state of fever. Their revolutionary
 effects in the hectic fever from pulmonary
 consumption are well known. They are
 cheap Remedies, and may be used at all
 times, and by all classes of people, and
 in hectic fever from all its numerous

~~is of inducing inflammation:~~

V Before I conclude ~~any~~ our Act^t of the
remedies for hectic fever I shall ask ^{two}
~~high~~ questions ~~I have~~ suggested by
the theory of ~~this disease~~ ^{it} which I have
delivered: I have ^{supposed} ~~said~~ the fever is the
effect of a local ^{disorder that is obstruction or} ~~irritation~~ acting upon
a part ~~of the body~~ ^{connected} with the blood:
= vessels without inducing morbid action in
it, and that this morbid action is taken
up as it were vicariously by the blood
vessels, and that this action is of a peculiar
& specific kind, different from all the other
forms of febrile action. Now I ask what
would be the effect of ~~wounding~~ ^{the seat of} & irritating,
that local disorder so as to excite inflammaⁿ in
it and thus to attract the hectic fever to it?
We do this in preventing & curing tetanus. If we
did not attract the fever to the inflamed part, we might
convert it into an ord^y. Sympathetic inflⁿ ^{of the} ~~fever~~ ^{might be more easily cured.}

and different kinds. V

9
= But suppose the disordered ~~causes~~ ^{seats} of
the hectic fever are beyond the reach of
our instruments, what is to be done?
— I answer - let us excite inflam-
-mation in some other part of the
body. This is sometimes done by
incision with the happiest effects. See
^{phlegmon & abscess}
~~abscess~~ under the arm, ~~and in the~~
Several instances cured the hectic fever
of pulmonary consumption, and
an inflamⁿ of the lungs induced by
cold, has cured them by inducing
pneumony, destroyed ~~or~~ suspended
the phthisical or hectic action in the
blood vessels, and thus cured pulmon^y con-
-sumption. But none of this hereafter

10

From unnatural strength & weakness,
the indications are to be taken from
the habit of the patient - the state of his
Disease, and the ~~location~~ seat of the Disease.
In the beginning of a fever - ~~in~~ or in its
close in a full habit - and when the force
of the fever is in a part highly essential
to life - Depleting remedies sh^d be used ~~in~~
^{in preference to} ~~the first before~~ Stimulants, but in small
quantities, & ~~under the~~ where it is resorted to,
under the eye of a physician. The system
is easier restored from the evils of a little excess
in Depletion, than from Stimulants given
improperly & prematurely. These ~~contrary~~
indications in fever will for a while puzzle
& distress you - but a little experience will
relieve you from your ^{as} embarrassments, &
if ~~you are~~ not enabled to act with Decision,
Safety and success. - Happily ^{such cases} they do not
often occur in practice. E

2 I have said the Luteal fever is insulated
 in the blood vessels, and agreeably to a
 law of the system mentioned in our
 prognosis its danger is great in proportion
 as this is the case, and less in propor-
 -tion as it is diffused to other systems.
 Now I ask what would be the effect of
 tearing the this formidable & obstinacious
 disease from the blood vessels & translating
 it by means of medicines of the most
 powerful nature to ~~some~~ ^{repeated doses of} some of the other
 systems? might not, strong emetics, or
 purges, ~~have that effect?~~ or might not
 inflammⁿ induced upon the whole (at
 surface)

(a)

of the body by means of turpentine
or cayenne pepper on the linchens or
scabrous - have that effect. ^{the} ~~the~~
Lentic Swarts suggest the latter remedy.
Submit these hints to your consideration.

— Whether my theory be true or
erroneous, or the remedies I have
suggested be proper or not, one
thing I believe to be true — & that
is that hectic fever ~~can~~ will never
be cured — Until a true theory of some
kind ^{points out} ~~shows~~ the remedies that are
proper for that purpose. —

Safety and success. — Happily
often occurs in practice.

other in force and danger. Thus we see
 are not only ~~the~~ typhoid & typhus ~~the former~~ ^{symptoms}
 the ~~of~~ fever in the same person, - but ~~both~~
 highly inflammⁿ and ~~the~~ ~~an~~ ~~inflamm~~
 gangrenous symptoms ~~was~~ ^{at} the
 same time. We meet with synocha, in
 the head - typhoid in the lungs - & typhus
 in the wrists. We meet with synocha in
 the pulse at the wrists - and typhus in the
 merchant have the caution I gave ~~not to bleed~~
~~is from~~ the lancet even where the blood
 exhibited marks of dry inflammⁿ. Lastly
 at a recollect the fact communicated by Dr. Mitchell
 of Kent's case - of ~~an~~ ~~inflamed~~ synocha from
 one side of the body and a typhus on the
 other - ~~discovered~~ discovered by the blood of those
 two states of fever drawn under equal
 circumstances from both dis arms. -
 In all cases of opposite indications

